

Calculus Warm Up # 8-1

1. Locate all the absolute extrema of $f(x)$ on $[-1, 2]$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 6x^3 + 3x$$

2. Find two positive numbers such that their product is 98 and the sum of the first plus twice the second is a minimum. Looking for Calculus, not guess and check!!

HW Questions: p. 226

4. $f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x^2}$

In Exercises 27–32, find the point(s) guaranteed by the Mean Value Theorem for the indicated interval.

| Function | Interval | $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 27. $f(x) = \frac{2x + 3}{3x + 2}$ | $1 \leq x \leq 5$ | $\frac{-5}{(3c+2)^2} = \frac{f(5) - f(1)}{5 - 1}$ |
| $f'(x) = \frac{-5}{(3x+2)^2}$ | | |

29. $f(x) = x^{2/3}$ $1 \leq x \leq 8$

31. $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ $1 \leq x \leq 4$

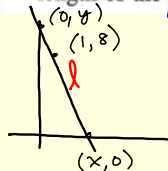
$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \qquad 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4 - 1}$$

$$=$$

33. Can the Mean Value Theorem be applied to the function $f(x) = 1/x^2$ on the interval $[-2, 1]$?

No; $f(x)$ has a discontinuity at $x = 0$, therefore it does not meet the criteria of the hypothesis.

41. A right triangle in the first quadrant has the coordinate axes as sides, and the hypotenuse passes through the point $(1, 8)$. Find the vertices of the triangle so that the length of the hypotenuse is minimum.



$$l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

min when min of $x^2 + y^2$
 So let $g = x^2 + y^2$
 Need 2nd relationship so we can replace y

Use slope •

$$\frac{y-8}{0-1} = \frac{0-8}{x-1}$$

$$y = \frac{8}{x-1} + \frac{8(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$y = \frac{8x}{x-1}$$

$$g = x^2 + \left(\frac{8x}{x-1}\right)^2$$

Now find g' , set = 0
 & solve

$$g' = 2x + 2\left(\frac{8x}{x-1}\right)\left[\frac{(x-1)(8) - 8x(1)}{(x-1)^2}\right]$$

$$g' = \frac{2x(x-1)^3}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{16x(8x-8-8x)}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$0 = \frac{2x(x-1)^3 - 64}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$x = 0 \quad (x-1)^3 - 64 = 0$$

$x = 5$

vertices
 $(0, 0)$ $(5, 0)$
 $(0, 10)$

AP Calculus AB
 AP Problem Set #1

Our first AP practice. Yellow WS. (No Calculator)

1. Let f be the function given by $f(x) = x^3 - 7x + 6$.

$$0 = x^3 - 7x + 6$$

- (a) Find the zeros of f .

- (b) Write an equation of the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = -1$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad -7 \quad 6 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x - 6$$

$$(x+3)(x-2)$$

$$-3, 1, 2$$

$$f(-1) =$$

$$f'(-1) =$$

$$y - 12 = -4(x + 1)$$

2. Consider the curve defined by $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 27$.

- Write an expression for the slope of the curve at any point (x, y) .
- Determine whether the lines tangent to the curve at the x -intercepts of the curve are parallel. Show the analysis that leads to your conclusion.
- Find the points on the curve where the lines tangent to the curve are vertical.

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{2x+y}{x+2y}$$

$$x + 2y = 0$$

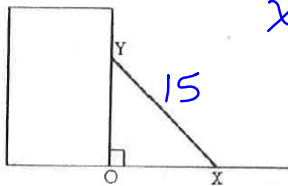
$$b) x = \pm 3\sqrt{3} \quad ; \quad \text{both slopes} = -2$$

(x -intercepts) (put into $\frac{dy}{dx}$)

$$x = \pm \sqrt{27}$$

3. A ladder 15 feet long is leaning against a building so that end X is on level ground and end Y is on the wall as shown in the figure. X is moved away from the building at the constant rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ foot per second.

- Find the rate in feet per second at which the length OY is changing when X is 9 feet from the building.
- Find the rate of change in square feet per second of the area of triangle XOY when X is 9 feet from the building.



$$x^2 + y^2 = 15^2$$

$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$2(9) \frac{1}{2} + 2(12) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}$$

when
 $x = 9$
 $y = 12$

$$a) \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{3}{8} \text{ ft/sec}$$

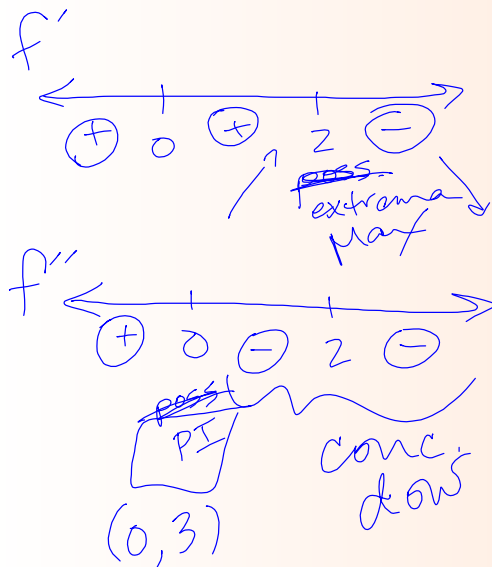
$$b) \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{21}{16} \text{ ft}^2/\text{sec}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)y$$

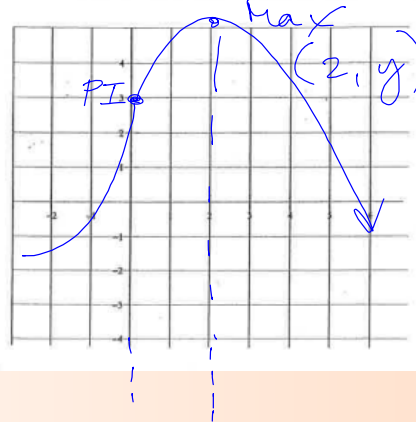
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}x \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} y$$

Salmon AP Practice Ch. 4

II. Draw a possible graph of a function f that has ALL of the following properties. Clearly indicate where f has local extrema and points of inflection.



- ★ For $x < 0$, $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) > 0$
 - $f(0) = 3$, $f'(0) > 0$, $f''(0) = 0$
- For $0 < x < 2$, $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$
 - $f'(2) = 0$
- For $x > 2$, $f'(x) < 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$



HW:

AP Review Worksheet #1

(due turned in on Thursday)

Test: Tues. and Wed.